

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF MALT.

THE use of that extremely valuable Food and Remedy EXTRACT OF MALT has been retarded by its usually viscid condition; to obviate this objection we have had prepared a FLUID EXTRACT OF MALT as easily poured out of the bottle and measured into doses as any other Fluid.

It contains as much of the DIASTASE as any viscid EXTRACT OF MALT and is therefore fully as active in tissue forming and digestive power.

Two table-spoonfuls of our FLUID EXTRACT OF MALT contain more nutritive and digestive value than a pint of the strongest Ale or Stout.

In 1lb. bottles 75 cents. Per dozen \$8.00.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1893.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HIGH CLASS
CONFECTIONERY

CHOCOLATE CREMES, VANILLA PRA-
LINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNT

ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUBES,

TURKISH DELIGHT,

PARISIANS,

&c., &c., &c.

Of the Purest Materials and best quality.

DELICIOUS FRUIT LIES.

ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON,
GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,

PLUM, &c.

Very suitable for table use.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S
BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK and
EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In great variety.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS,
ALMONDS and FIGS.

FANCY BOXES.

A large and varied Assortment of
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

A TASTEFUL AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1893.

MARRIAGE.

On the 14th January, 1893, at H.B.M. Consulate, Takow, S. FORMOSA, by the Rev. Wm. Thos. M.A. (Aber), J. USKILL BRAZIER, of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, to HELEN, eldest daughter of W. Wykeham Myers, M.B., &c.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 12th January, 1893, CHARLES COLE, aged 37 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS
EXPULSED FROM PARIS.

London, January 15th.

Correspondents of Hungarian, German and Italian newspapers have been expelled from Paris for having hinted that the Ambassadors Moreschini and Moreschini were implicated in the Panama scandal. M. Ribot apologized to the Ambassadors on account of French newspapers having reproduced the story.

PRESIDENT CARNOT.

The Paris press is violently attacking President Carnot. The "Figaro" advises him to retire in the interest of the Republic.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Shanghai subscriptions to the *Boikara* Relief Fund totalled \$5,546.45, less \$10 for printing and sending out lists of subscribers.

A JAPANESE steamer, the *Wadaira Maru*, foundered the other day when entering the harbour of Nigata, with the loss of eleven lives.

Snow fell in Shanghai on the 12th inst. for the first time in two years, and wintry weather of an unusually severe character is reported from all the northern provinces.

NINE steamers are reported to have been detained by the Wooming bar on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and the United States flag-ship was stuck at Halfway Point.

A REGULAR Convocation of Cathay Chapter, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Malacca* left Singapore for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

WHETHER it is the wet—ah, no you don't—temperature or not, it is a remarkable fact that at the Magistracy there were only 10 cases yesterday and only 10 to-day.

A REGULAR meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Monday, the 23rd inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

ACCORDING to the *N. C. Daily News* the ratification of the new Telegraph Convention between China and Russia have been exchanged between the two Powers. The *Mercury*, however, denies the accuracy of this statement.

IN the Supreme Court this morning the Chief Justice closed the public examination made an adjournment of reference to the properties of the *Vik Man Hong*, whose unfortunate losses through Lo Hok Pang, late H. & S. Bank comrade, were recently published.

A BIG fire is reported to have occurred in Chin-kiang, at the back of the Custom House compound, on the morning of the 11th inst., which destroyed ten houses, notwithstanding the efforts of the Customs staff, under Mr. Sussmilch, and the *Jesse Mission* with their fire engines. No loss of life has been reported.

OUR Shanghai contemporary the *Mercury* states that a well known Shanghai navigator sounded the so-called Junk Channel the other day, and found about the same depth of water in it as was signalled at the Wooming Bar. The same authority states that there are about 2 feet more water in the new channel than in the old beaten track.

THE North German Lloyd steamer *Elder* was a second time put up to auction at Lloyd's Captains Room on the 13th ult., and knocked down for the sum of £8,000. This steamer was built at a cost of £100,000, and was engaged in the Atlantic mail service. She stranded on the Isle of Wight in February last, and now lies in a damaged state at Southampton.

THE proverbial laxness of the Chinese soldier when there is no one near to prompt him has, the *Shanghai Mercury* observes, further been exemplified by an accident lately to some artillerymen attached to the "Front Battalion" of Li Hong-chang's bodyguards. The "Front Battalion" we suppose means those who cannot get out of the way behind the others. It seems that while at artillery practice the other day with some Krupp guns, one was not then as thoroughly spongy and clean the breach of one gun, so that a premature explosion of a shell took place just as it was thrust into the breach. The artilleryman who loaded that gun, as well as the man who stood next to him, have taken permanent leave of absence from their regiment.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.
Formosa steamer, from Swatow.
Mingpo " " " Shanghai.
Canlon " " " Shanghai.
Kowshing " " " Manila.
C. Abar " " " Singapore.
Aggregating 7,040 tons, register.

Outward.
Haitan steamer, for Swatow.
Damar " " " Saigon.
Choyang " " " Shanghai.
Thanyang " " " Swatow.
Aggregating 5,581 tons, register.

THE *N. C. Daily News* of the 13th inst. remarks:—One of the best known men in Shanghai in commercial life and in Club circles passed away yesterday in the General Hospital, to the great regret of his large number of friends. We allude to Mr. Charles Cole, who, in the employ successively of Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co., Maitland & Co., and Purdon & Co., was one of the leading figures in the tea market in Shanghai, and in Hankow during the season, and who had the deserved reputation of being one of the best as well as one of the boldest buyers of tea in China. He was generally an extremely well-informed man, took a great deal of interest in sport, and was a very popular companion. He was here in fact at about the time of the outbreak of the mutiny, and was an unconscious participant in its horrors, came to China when he was 21, and has died prematurely, of small-pox, at the age of 37.

THERE is no mystery whatever, as suggested by a writer in our morning contemporary, with reference to the sad death at Saigon the other day of Victor Valzle, the aeronaut. Valzle lost his life in consequence of his own foolishness. It is a practice with all experienced aeronauts to secure themselves to the parachute with life-lines, so as to prevent all risk of not being able to hold on by the rope or trapeze; but Valzle had such confidence in his powerful physique and well trained muscles that he usually dispensed with these safeguards. In Saigon when the parachute was detached from the balloon it fell (as usual) some five hundred feet before opening out, and it was no doubt the jerk caused by its sudden expansion that forced the unfortunate balloonist to lose his hold. Had Valzle taken the ordinary precautions to secure himself to the parachute with life-lines, and in our opinion the authorities in all countries where these balloon ascents and parachute descents take place should insist on the danger to the aeronaut being reduced to a minimum by the use of life lines being made compulsory.

THE WEATHER.

During the last twenty-four hours no abatement in the unprecedented severity of the cold has taken place. It is quite the other way. Ice is still more plentiful on the trees and houses up the hill; the tennis courts are frozen over, the rain of last night turning into ice as it fell; the telegraph and telephone wires are heavily bespangled with glittering icicles, in some places so thick as to break the wires. (At the Peak the effects of the frost are beautiful in the extreme, every leaf and branch covered with jewels of pure ice, the black tree stems frosted all over in fairy-like designs, whole trees encased in sparkling crystal.) A report was circulated in town to-day that Pole-lam reservoir was completely frozen over three-quarters of an inch thick; but it is difficult to believe. As there has never been such a frost in the Colony before (not even in Panchang) and, consequently, there are no statues, several credulous enthusiasts have been trying to improvise substitutes, and there may yet be a chance to win a Belfryloss medal for saving life.

The Douglas steamer *Formosa* arrived this morning at 8 o'clock, during her stay in Swatow the thermometer registered 314 deg. There was plenty of ice both on deck and aloft. Wind north-west.

The P. & O. steamer *Mitrosora*, which arrived this morning from Shanghai, met with a genuine snowstorm less than twelve hours out from Hongkong.

In and about Canton last night has not previously been witnessed by the oldest European inhabitant. We had heavy hail squalls, with a biting north-east wind, and the thermometer fell to 25 deg. At daylight this morning the whole country round was covered with ice. The Chinese say they have not had such severe weather for over fifty years, that is before the English came to Canton.

Unfortunately there is not any reliable record now at the Peak Observatory, nor at Gap Rock; and the Kowloon Observatory is too sheltered to give a fair criterion. There should be some wonderful statistics obtainable just now.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CASTLE PEAK, 17th Jan. 5 p.m.
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."
Blooming idiot were to send up here on your special blooming mission. Ah! no show at all. Journalistic enterprise be upheld. Come along here again. It is all ice here, and as cold as charity. Shant' wait to interview Jack Frost, nor anybody else. Gradients steep for N.E. winds.

THE "SONS OF NEPTUNE."

On Thursday evening next the "Sons of Neptune" (officers and men of the Royal Navy) will give their last performance of the novel and unusually pleasing naval sketch "The Cruise of 'H.M.S. Albatross.'" There can be no doubt about this being positively the last appearance as most of the gentlemen who have contributed so largely—and, it may be added, so unexpectedly—to the enjoyment of the Festive Season in Hongkong, will have to leave in the *Tamara* in a very few days, so that it becomes the duty of Hongkong residents, new and old, to give them a hearty send off such as will be a credit to the hospitable reputation of the Colony. Whether any public demonstration can be worked in on Thursday we know not, but if possible, it certainly will be done. Perhaps the principals may be called before the curtain, if their modesty will permit them to come forward and accept the thanks of the whole community.

Of the performance, it is hard to say which portion best deserves to be placed on record; perhaps, where comparison is so difficult, the simplest course is to take the order of rank. Capt. Hardy is the ideal skipper, kind and considerate, strict withal, a first-class seaman, and the very man that every true sailor likes. Mr. Hyde Parker, with a perfect understanding of the requirements of the part, acts to the life, with not a single exaggeration of any feature; the first of three performances enabled him to become quite at home on the stage, and makes the most of his opportunities. His address to the crew "I said, as I stood on the shore, 'Is a capital song, with a capital chorus for the men, and though his voice is not very far above Silas Reeves, yet he sang well enough to make the audience wish more songs had been set for this part. *Lieut. Spillie*, of course, an exceedingly pleasant gentleman; and it is safe to say that Mr. Tracy managed so ably that it was hardly safe for him to be without a police escort. There are in this *role* several strong situations, which need a capable artist to bring out to the full—notably when he meets his old enemy first, when he tries to crush him, and when, defeated, he by a strenuous effort conquers his hate, smiles, and congratulates him. *Lieut. Bright* (Mr. Abraham) has nothing to do but stand by and look pleasant, which he does. Here, again, it is a pity there was not more opportunity, which certainly would have been adequately manipulated. As to the "three little middles," they are set down on the programme as Messrs. Aitken, Ingham, May, and Cardie, so that one can hardly wonder how many brains make five in the junior branch of the Navy; but anyhow, the numerous and persistent encores forced on the three (or four) gentlemen sufficiently prove that even a fastidious Hongkong audience was more than pleased with their great song "Do we look it? What do you think?" *Ned Sparker* (Mr. G. South) is a bon-ton mate of the old school, a hearty old salt, with lots of splendid comic songs, no end of innate humour, natural talent for lively acting, and a passable voice. He certainly did the lion's share to keep the pot boiling. *Ben Briss* is an "old salt," afflicted with a nervous fear that people may forget that fact; he always abuses everything connected with the nineteenth century, and to the whole century is down on him. Mr. W. E. Murray represented Benjamin admirably, and came quite up to the scratch in the duet with Ned. We must reproduce some of their encores, strictly original—

A gunboat paying off here asked for twenty gallons of paint.
From the Deckyard, but she didn't get a drop.
And why? Because the Admiralty sent out a complaint.
And ordered all expenditure to stop.
Now, to say the change of Ministry had anything to do with that liberal—very liberal—telegram may be wrong in the extreme, but I think you'll find it true.
That at the bottom there's the Grand Old Man!
Someone ought to tell 'em of it—what say, chum?
When there's no precious skinny with the god I'd like to be the swab to undertake the job.
For I am a conservative bold.
Upon the China Station we have a lot of boat And they're good ones though perhaps you think they're not.
The stately *Impetuous*, as good a ship as *Boxer*, The *Pilgrim* and the *Archer* too we've got.
The *Caroline*, the *Rattler*, the little *Pinevald* Forgetting not the *Flower* and *Pallies*.
All ready now as ever to strike for Old England, Our Queen and country, never mind the brass.
(Chorus)
The Naval Exhibition was a very great success. So I hear, at least, the general public say. For all the honest tars tried to do their very best To make it popular in every way.
The *Sons of Neptune* now to Hongkong have been brought.
To show the life on board a man-of-war.
That they are "imitation sailors" by many has been thought.
But every man's a genuine British tar!
Someone ought to tell 'em of it—what say chum?
Real sailors on the stage you now behold, There's not a single swab on the *Sons of Neptune* job.
But what he's a mariner bold.
Jack Tolliday (Mr. C. S. Marks) is an able seaman—very able indeed, and very able to be the acting, with a fair voice for singing, an admirable realiser about his sailing of the officers. *Bill Bowler* (Mr. G. Turpin) sang very well, and acted faithfully and effectively. *Tim G'Connor* was, inevitably, found to be a really most perfect Mr. R. Whately down as a born Italian from *Com. Bill Backley* (Mr. J. Stephenson) had a cork part, which he filled most creditably, as also did Mr. W. C. Kir, that of *Tom Bowler*, with a rattling good song in the second act. Mr. Allen has some rough work as the *Master of Arms*, but he thoroughly entered into the spirit of the thing, and deserved all the applause without the kick. The *Ship's Corporal*, Mr. W. Gould, was very much knocked about, keeping his temper wonderfully. Mr. Foster, *Sergeant of Marines*, has his day to do, and did it in a quiet manner.

way for all the world as if he were on board a real ship. *Bombardier* will be the triumph of the whole piece, and as the lady is a permanent resident here we are sure to see more of her. The rest of the company, especially the party of blue-jackets in the sword-exercise and the marines with bayonets, far excelled anything in their line the Colony has seen before. The *ensemble* reflects the highest credit on the secretary and stage manager, who must have worked long and arduously to produce such an unrivalled success. All will regret their early departure—but none will forget to roll up on Thursday night.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Macao, January 15th.
This place is so dead, dull and quiet that I can find nothing worthy of record in the whole of the past two weeks.
The grand picnic of His Lordship the Chief Justice took place on the 4th inst. (Wednesday). The party left early for Ki-lo, Kam-sing and Ng-chi-moon, returning early on the 7th (Saturday). Big bags of wild pigeon, partridge, quail, and other game.
The gunboats *Diu* and *Sung* left at 8 a.m. on the 4th for a cruise, target practice, etc. They are still away, and no doubt enjoying themselves immensely, with a strong north-easter and a bitterly cold winter.
The afternoon boats *Wing-yuen* and *Perseverance* have been several times detained in the harbour on account of the boisterous weather and high confused seas outside. The glass outside at present shows 40 deg., and as for the glass inside—oh! today goes best! It is specially disagreeable to go abroad just now on account of the constant rain, which the wind drives through all clothing.

The first and second prizes of the Holy House of Mercy lottery this month went to Hongkong. It was now proposed to enlarge the issue from 10,000 to 20,000 from April next, with first prize \$10,000. The business seems to be growing steadily, and bids fair to completely outgrow the Manila lottery at no distant date.

The latest issue of the *Extremo Oriente*, published on your side, was in great demand here, on account of an article on the recent *cut-throat* scandal, according to the Minister and Colonial Government and hinting that the whole gang had either been "squared" or alienated, or cleverly hoodwinked and befooled by the noble Viscount and his Celestial Allies. However, when it is all told, we can but say that the world has now apparently passed the era of progress and reached the Age of Robbery, the epoch of great swindles, in which, among such splendid achievements as that of Panama, the feeble efforts of Portugal and her colonies are too small to be noticed.
On Saturday last when the *Heungshan* had returned and landed her passengers, and was about to swing round ready for the next trip, the north-east gale was so violent that Capt. Clark was obliged to use the very greatest care to prevent a collision with the *Wai-ti Cloud*. Usually the chief officer superintends the manoeuvre, but the weather was so bad that it needed every man to help, and every effort to be exerted to avoid accident. As it was, several small mishaps occurred; the captain had a narrow escape of being thrown off the bridge; the mate hurt his arm badly and a wharf coolie was injured seriously about the face.

January 16th.
It was blitzy cold here last night, and this morning at 8 o'clock snow was falling fast, with some rain and a cruel, piercing wind. Thermometer was down to freezing point, 35 deg. By 11 o'clock the snowfall was heavy, the glass dropped to 32, and the whole town was covered at least an inch thick; the street-channels were quite full, five or six inches deep. It was indeed a magnificent sight, to see all the surrounding mountains and hills, trees, houses, everything covered with a soft white veil of dazzling snow—the like of which has never been seen by the present generation. The children were immensely delighted, making snowballs and snow figures, just as if they had been accustomed to it every year. In the country round about it is reported that the vegetable gardens were in some cases two feet deep in snow, and the hillsides five or six inches. The heights of Lappa called to mind Fushyama, the peerless mountain of Japan, or the Alps, with their glittering white crests. The icicles hanging from the leaves and from the house-tops are as big as ears of corn, and the pools of water in the streets are all frozen hard. The old residents of Macao have no recollection of ever having seen snow here before, but some of the say that when they were quite young they heard their aged patriarchs speak of some such occurrence—perhaps before the Flood!
Several deaths are reported among the poorest class of Chinese, from cold.
At 11 a.m. the thermometer, as before noted, was 33 to 35 outside, and 45 to 48 inside. By 2 p.m. the sun struggled out for five minutes, then disappeared, and we are now having a mild, cloudy evening, with temperature just the same.

The Chinese are seising the opportunity to collect the snow in tubs, washing basins, buckets, etc., for medicinal purposes—it is said to cure boils and sores.
7 p.m.
Weather moderating. Thermometer up to 36 and 37 outside. Barometer high.
We are wondering how you have it in Hongkong. Up at the Peak, you are sure to have ice and snow, but does it come down into the town?

Our Celestial friends, whose year does not end until the middle of February, are busy objecting to the thousands of strange things yet to happen before the year is out, for so many terrible events have already been recorded during the eleven months—and from the very first they predicted a strange, bad year! Big strikes, rioting, tornadoes, heavy losses at sea, great robberies and swindles, failures in business, "Vanishing Acts," political strife and tumult, and now, to crown all, snow and ice for the first time in a hundred years! What more may happen, God only knows!

OFFICIAL ENGINEERING IN CHINA.

Under the above heading the *Tientsin* correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes from Panchang under date December 28th:—
I am writing from a flooded district about 200 miles south-west of Tientsin. It lies on the west side of the Lower West river, so called, dear its mouth. There is a marked difference in the elevation of the land on either side of this stream. On the eastern side it is higher, and occupied with orchards of apricot, peach, apple and pear-trees for a distance of 10 or 12 miles. But continuing eastward towards the Wu River or Grand Canal the land becomes gradually depressed, and another section of frequently flooded territory is met, through which the westward overflow from the canal flows northward in seasons of excessive rain. West of the Lower West river the land is low, much of it swampy, till the Hutou river is reached. These two streams run nearly parallel at this point towards Tientsin. West of the Hutou the land is even lower than on the east side, gradually merging into the swampy or "lake" region of the Wu River or Grand Canal. The land becomes gradually depressed, and another section of frequently flooded territory is met, through which the westward overflow from the canal flows northward in seasons of excessive rain. West of the Lower West river the land is low, much of it swampy, till the Hutou river is reached. These two streams run nearly parallel at this point towards Tientsin. West of the Hutou the land is even lower than on the east side, gradually merging into the swampy or "lake" region of the Wu River or Grand Canal. The land becomes gradually depressed, and another section of frequently flooded territory is met, through which the westward overflow from the canal flows northward in seasons of excessive rain.

out the greater part of this great plain. Many of them if re-opened and deepened would be of immense value to the agricultural interests of the country. In holding and carrying away excess of high water, and in affording more extensive irrigating facilities.

About ten years ago, on the pretext that the Hutou could not discharge its flood water, and to relieve another section of frequently flooded territory south-west of this, a cross-channel was dug in a north-westerly direction to the Lower West river. It is confidently asserted that a "bonus" was the procuring cause of this channel being dug, the falsity of which assertion it might be difficult to prove. The people protested against the digging of this channel, because the south bank of this stream would prevent their excess of water, whether from rain or river-break from following the natural depression of the land and flowing north, and consequently they must be flooded to some extent annually. Especially did they protest against the dams, of which there were built across the old channel. To all which the official in charge replied that the dams would be removed, and that two channels would ensure freedom from floods to both sections of country. But the dams were not taken away; and so far as appears, little if any relief came to the one section, while the other section has been almost ruined by annual inundation. The official wholly ignores the fact that with the embankment on the west side of the Hutou, and on the north side of a swamp overflow stream further south, he had now by the embankment on the south side of the new channel, completely enclosed this section, which contains 48 villages having a population now of about twenty-five or thirty thousand—then much larger—in a square pen, out of which the excess of rain or flood water had no possible escape.

No representations or pleading being of any avail, the matter was carried to Peking. An imperial deputy was sent to investigate the case. He said that this condition of things ought not to exist, and he would so represent to the capital, that the dams ought to be removed from the old channel of the Hutou, but that he had no power to go forward and undo what had been done by high provincial authority. But he added that if the people would come to 10,000 or more, strong and tear out the dams, in the face of such a demonstration of the popular will, they would in all probability not be restored. But it was impossible to raise such a mob, and could it have been done, the relief would have been slight so long as the embankment remained, which prevented the water from following north. Further, it is said that he returned to Peking with Tientsin, and all his promises were apparently forgotten en route.

So that for more than ten years, this section has been annually flooded, and the autumn crops almost entirely destroyed. This was the exception formerly, now it is the rule. Ordinarily the greater part of this land can be planted with fall wheat by using a knife-blade drill which drops the grain into a narrow seam, and the seed man causes it to sprout quickly. But if a shower of rain falls the second year with war, the seed is spoiled, and a second and sometimes a third planting has to be made.

Many of these villagers who possess little or no land "go out" every winter to live as they can, mainly by begging. They live a gipsy sort of life, often trying to combine bartering and begging. Scarcely a year passes when there is not a "show" of "imperial favour," but the pittance doled out is only a mere fraction of the amount appropriated. But somehow many of them manage to continue a miserable existence year after year, and always "show up" just before the wheat harvest.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Ten men were executed on the 29th ult. at Canton. Nine for the crime of piracy and robbery and the tenth for having committed rape.

The approach of the Foreign new year, this year was heralded by a violent storm of wind and rain on the night of the 31st of December last, which continued up to daybreak. Fortunately no junks were lost this time, but a number of shanties and sheds are reported to have come down with the storm.

The first accidental death caused by a railway engine in Hupoh province occurred on the 2nd of January, when a child of thirteen or fourteen, one of thousands of spectators, whilst watching the cars running between the river side and the large iron works later on up the Viceroy at Tai-ping-shan tried to "show off" his courage by standing in front of the cars as they came dashing along towards the foundry. He found out at last that he could not stop a railway train by his own unaided efforts.

History, says the *Kwangchow*, affords many examples of brilliant youths who have shown shrewdness and cleverness beyond their years; but we have never heard of anything like what is now going on at Sin-cheng, Kwangchow, where an infant, we might call him, of nine years of age preaches daily to immense concourses of people at the corner of streets, thereby blocking traffic, the subjects dealt with being taken from year-books, dealing upon filial piety and such subjects. The voice of this youngster was especially clear and resonant, so that people standing many yards away, could easily hear him.

A letter from Wuchang states that Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Hu Kwang, had been suffering from cancer in the leg ever since the 25th of December last, and the pain is said to have been so intense and unbearable that at one time grave fears were entertained as to the general health of this energetic satrap, and that the Viceroy might succumb to the disease; but the elevating angel in the shape of a common sergeant of one of the regiments in Wuchang arrived on the scene, and a skillful has been shown himself that the Viceroy is convalescing rapidly and "Richard will be himself again" in a few days. And where now is this Viceroy's much vaunted faith in Europeans, we might ask?

Such has been the popularity of the dollars, twenty cent and ten and five cent pieces, coined by the mint at Canton (one of Chang Chih-tung's many beneficial projects for his country) among the business people of Forchow and the country around, and such has been the difficulty of meeting the popular demand owing to the limited means of the Mint at Canton, that the high authorities at Foochow, including the Viceroy of Min-Chen and the Tartar General, have decided to request the Canton authorities to give them the estimates of the cost of the mint, in order that a similar one might be erected in Foochow itself. This is a step in the right direction and we hope that these dollars will soon supersede the clumsy sycee of the present day.

The Kiangling correspondent of the *Shanghai* reports an exciting episode, where one of three criminals who were to be beheaded suddenly broke his bonds, and snatching away the sword of one of the executioners, made general havoc amongst those who guarded and surrounded him. But after killing two and wounding many more of the soldiers present he had to succumb at last to numbers being literally "chopped to

sausage meat" by the enraged soldiery. As this criminal should have suffered death by strangulation the relatives of the man have presented a petition against the district magistrate who, sentenced him, saying that it was not lawful that a criminal sentenced to strangulation should meet his death by the sword, and demanding that the magistrate be degraded and compensation given to the criminal's suffering family.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NANKING, 6th January 1893.

I went to-day to see the officials pray for snow, and a short account of the ceremony may be interesting to your readers. I arrived at the Dragon King Temple at about 10 o'clock, a.m., when all the large officials, except the Viceroy, had already assembled. One of the Masters of Ceremonies did not seem anxious to have me about, but I pressed forward with some military officers. I waited till about 12 o'clock when the Viceroy arrived and was carried in a handsome four-lined chair into the temple court—the other officials had left their chairs outside. When his Excellency arrived the other officials came out of a side building to the right of the court, and formed in rank to meet him, after which he went back into the room with them. Viceroy Lu looks well, but seems older, with his grey moustache, than the other mandarins.

In a short time the arrival of His Dragon Majesty was announced, when all the officials went right outside the gate of the Temple and prostrated themselves before the Dragon's chair, and then returned. The Dragon was borne in an open yellow chair into the Court, and the Master of Ceremonies, who had been gruff to me, carried the bottle containing his high and potent Majesty and placed it on the altar of the temple. The bottle containing his godship (bottled god) was wrapped in yellow—the imperial colour. When the bottle was placed, the officials then occupied themselves according to rank, the Viceroy only occupying the place in the temple before the altar, his inferiors taking places in the Court. Each had a man, many of them of fur, which a servant spread for them. Candles were lit, incense burned, a band of fliers and drummers commenced to play, and an old Buddhist priest beat a drum while all three great mandarins prostrated themselves three times to the ground before the four-footed and tailed god.

When the Viceroy had retired, I went into the temple with one of the military officers to see the god, but they had not emptied him out of his bottle then. The bottle was rather over a foot high and about six inches in diameter. My military friend asked me to come again and the dragon would be then poured out. Some evolutionists would no doubt be gratified to learn that they had been anticipated in their theory, if they had seen these dignified, well-dressed, educated, and intelligent Chinamen worshipping their distant ancestor but would be perhaps somewhat disappointed that they had not followed their origin further back and bowed down to their original monad. Imagine men bowing down to *amcha*.

A sprinkling of snow has fallen, showing to the Chinese mind the efficacy of the Lord. The Chinese often know not the difference of a *good hoc* and a *prepter hoc*—*Shanghai Mercury*.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

December 20th, 1892.

We learn that the Peiho is getting frozen, and fear therefore we shall be without news till the Chinkiang mails begin operations. The last courier brought dates and papers from Shanghai to 6th December, and from London to 20th October, besides some letters of earlier dates, which had been lying in the Custom Post at Tientsin for ten to twelve days. Instead of being forwarded by the courier, who left Tientsin on 3rd December. Although our river is still open for a few places, natives

In China, ships of mulberry bark serve as money in the interior towns.

The population of Ireland in 1881 was 8,757,241 in 1891, 4,705,162.

The bronze coins, such as are in circulation now, were first coined in 1864.

Britain has already annexed one-seventh of the globe (not reckoning water).

A lump of sugar saturated with vinegar is said to be a remedy for hiccup.

Ammonia or borax add to the bath-water will destroy the odor of perspiration.

Nothing is better for a sprain or bruise than warm-water and vinegar steeped together.

Two-thirds of the Chi-fu of Police of American cities are Irishmen by birth or extraction.

Six million dollars are invested in the manufacture of dynamite in the United States.

Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any body of water in the world.

"Marco Bozzaris," the poem by which Halleck is best known, appeared when he was 37.

Kansas is one of five States in which the mother has a vote in the election of her children.

The average age at which women marry in civilized countries is set down at 25 years.

The combined debts of all the nations in the world amount to more than \$30,000,000,000.

Kentucky's name is derived from Kentuckee, an Indian name, meaning "the head of a river."

The "hottest place in the United States" is in Arizona, along the line of the Southern Pacific.

Of 200,000 women working at 100 different trades in New York City 127,000 support their husbands.

Fern lands in the United States, taking the country as a whole, occupy only 285 acres in every 1,000.

Recent experiments show that with proper appliances ordinary gas can be used in making photographs.

Mistake! It is from the Indian Mesquero, meaning not the "father of waters," but "the great water."

Nebbraska takes its name from the Nebraska river. The name is of Indian origin, meaning "shallow river."

Missouri was named from a river. The word is from the Indian Min-ne-so-shay, signifying muddy water.

It is stated that 40,000,000 of Queen Victoria's subjects in India never know what it is to get enough to eat.

The tallest chimney in the world is at Fort Dundas, Scotland. It is 454 feet to its copstone from the ground.

Cold sweats are a never-failing indication of intense fever, and ought to receive prompt medical attention.

A tablespoonful of powdered alum sprinkled in a tub of water will precipitate all impure matter to the bottom.

A Paris physician is authority for the statement that people are annually prepared for burial while still alive.

Bathing the chest in cold water and rubbing it vigorously every morning will help to develop and strengthen it.

London existed long before the Romans found England. Its name is derived from *Llyn-Din*, "The Town on the Lake."

Artisan wells were known at Thebes as long ago as the time of Amenhotep, 2000 years before the beginning of the Christian era.

It is estimated that over 1,000,000,000 of people now speak the English language; over 600,000,000 German, and over 40,000,000 French.

For slight cuts a piece of common brown paper—wrapping paper like that butchers use for meat—will bind it over the wound.

To stop bleeding apply tea leaves, or a paste of flour and vinegar. It is said that scrapings of sole leather will stop it immediately.

The latest "true story" is that a bolt of lightning drew all the nails from a man's shoes in a Connecticut town without hurting him.

Illinois is derived from the Delaware Indian word "Illin," meaning "real men," and the French term "Illinois."

Texas is an agricultural State with no large cities. It only has one single municipality which has as many as 40,000 population.

Aluminum is practically unaffected by fruit juices, condensed milk and the various constituents of preserved meats and vegetables.

The microscopist says that a mosquito has twenty-two "teeth" in the end of his bill—eleven above and the same number below.

Professor Marshall tells us that the oak in a general way requires to grow from 120 to 200 years before it is fit to cut for large timber.

In England there is one horse for every twelve persons, and only an average of four hours daily sunshine in which to ride or walk.

The temple of Himmah, at Ikegami, begun in 1822 and finished in 1897, is one of the most famous religious structures in Japan.

A letter addressed "Charles Smith, K. Pan," didn't bother the Boston postmaster a little bit. He sent it right on to its destination, Cape Ann.

Smoke an ill-timed word by holding it over the fumes of burning cloth, wool or sugar for a quarter of an hour, and the pain will be taken out.

The Greek Government has voted the sum of 300,000 drachmas to be expended on the reproduction of antique works of art for the World's Fair.

The Southern States contain 16,868,000 whites and 6,696,000 colored inhabitants. Mississippi has 747,720 colored and 539,703 white inhabitants.

The origin of the word "Massachusetts" comes from the Indian word "mass," meaning "mountain or hills," and the suffix "et," meaning at or near.

Bibliomaniacs are usually men. Women have a taste for collecting old china, old lace, fans, miniatures and the like, but not often rare and curious books.

The editor of the St. Louis *Republic* owns a copy of a geography which was published in 1512. One of the main plates is a mermaid with a double tail.

Banks and banking were known in Greece 385 years before Christ, in Rome 352 B. C., and in Venice 1157 A.D. The bank of England originated in 1695.

The name of the State of Wisconsin is derived from a mixture of French and Indian. It was formerly spelled "Ouisconsin," which means "westward flowing."

In America, as in France, the average size of families has been steadily decreasing for the last half-century. The average is now 4.94, where in 1850 it was 5.70.

A good disinfectant is made by dissolving half a dram of lead in a pint of boiling water, then dissolve two drams of common salt in eight or ten quarts of water.

A man's full mental power is not reached before the age of twenty-five, and the development of talent is most marked between the ages of thirty and forty-five years.

It is stated that a German firm has perfected a means of utilizing sawdust by treating it with acid and pressing it into blocks, which are said to be excellent building material.

The steelways are making a sounding-board for a piano of aluminum as an experiment. It is successful, this will greatly reduce the weight of these ponderous household articles.

Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, was put down ten years ago as being something over 14,000 feet high. The very latest reports show it to be between 18,000 and 20,000 feet in height.

Dr. Pfeiffer says his further researches confirm his previous declaration that he has discovered the influenza bacillus. The disease, he says, is entirely confined to the tubes of the lungs.

The first postoffice opened its doors in Paris in 1463; in England, 1582; in America, 1770.

The great Cathedral in the City of Mexico is the largest in America and cost to build nearly \$2,000,000.

It is said that a pad of wool or horsehair bound firmly over the pit of the stomach will prevent sea-sickness. A drink of weak brandy and water will also help to alleviate the distress.

Butter and milk will keep fresh a long time in warm weather without ice if a large porous pot be wrapped in a wet cloth and inverted over the butter and milk. The external evaporation cools the interior.

Spoons were used by the Egyptians in the Seventeenth century before Christ and have also been found at Pompeii, but this utensil was not generally used in France until the close of the Fourteenth century.

For severe colds on the lungs use the following excellent remedy: A teaspoonful of strained honey, one-half teaspoonful of olive oil and the juice of one lemon. Cook all together and take one teaspoonful every two hours.

Forks were not introduced into England before the reign of James I. The English derived this piece of refinement from the Italians. The use of forks was at first much ridiculed in England as an effeminate piece of luxury.

A report on Italian trade issued by the British Embassy gives £20,000,000 as the amount annually spent in Italy by tourists and visitors from foreign countries. Of this large amount almost one-third is contributed by Americans.

The exploration of the north coast of Greenland by Lieutenant Peary and the discovery of a fifth satellite of Jupiter by Professor Barnard are very important contributions to science which have recently been made by Americans.

During a review of several regiments in France, whether he was sent, Hugo Grotius, one of the famous men of the seventeenth century, retained in his mind the names of all the soldiers that were named and passed before him.

There are many simple and effective disinfectants, among which are: Coffee powder and burned oil on an iron plate; sugar burned on hot coals; vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room.

Nearly all the royal personages of Europe are cousins, and not very far removed, as it has been laid down by a German genealogist that every crowned head of Europe, barring Turkey, is descended from one of two sisters who lived about 150 years ago.

To hasten the cure of a burn or a scald there is nothing more soothing or effective than the white of an egg. It is coated with the air which makes a burn so painful. The egg acts as a varnish and excludes the air completely, and also prevents inflammation.

Ever-blisters, when they are allowed to develop, are very painful and most disfiguring; and yet they can easily be cured in the beginning by keeping a ball of saltstarch on hand and at their first appearance molting the ball with water and rubbing it on the spot.

Marlinot, a French doctor, asserts that an unfailing test of death may be made by producing a bluish color on the hand or foot of the body by holding a flame of a candle to the same for a few seconds. The test is as simple as the proof is conclusive. Dry blister, death; liquid blister, life.

The Territory of New Jersey was given by royal charter to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley. Carteret, an Englishman, great civil war, had bravely defended that island of Jersey in the British Channel, and his new possession in America were named in commemoration of this fact.

A new steel process, which is being tested at works in Chattanooga, is expected to solve the steel problem for the South. By this method the molten iron is passed through basic slag, which removes the silicon and prepares the metal for subsequent treatment in the basic converter.

Boroch estimated that a child requires—for the first month, ten meals per diem of 2 oz. cow's milk; for the second month, seven meals per diem of 6 oz. cow's milk; for the third month, seven meals per diem of 8 oz. cow's milk; for the fourth month seven meals per diem of 10 oz. cow's milk.

The oldest church in the United States is the church of San Miguel, erected at Santa Fe, N. M., seventy-seven years before the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, twenty years before the founding of St. Augustine, Fla., and fifty-three years after the landing of Columbus.

In Wierchobinsk, East Siberia, the coldest place known on earth, the temperature ranges in January from twenty-four degrees to eighty degrees below zero, and in July from forty degrees to eighty-six above, the mean for December, January and February, being fifty-five below zero.

Salt is a preservative. Perfectly preserved salt fish, probably 10,000 years old, are found in Nevada, Utah and Arizona, where salt strata are often struck in making excavations 200 yards beneath the surface. These fish resemble the pike and pickerel, and are wholly unlike the living fish found in the same region.

The first salt lake on which which doctors agree, and that is the drug which acts most surely in acute rheumatism. Dr. M. Baudouin has made a tour of the Paris hospitals and finds that all the physicians use salicylate of soda. Some give also bicarbonate of soda, and antipyrin, but salicylate is the sheet anchor.

Dr. Darsie has demonstrated that monsters and monstrosities during animal development are not the results of pathological changes in the embryo, as hitherto supposed, but modifications of the process of organic evolution, such as having about the distance between individuals and races in mankind.

The telephone has lately been arranged for use of divers. A sheet of copper is used in place of one of the glasses in the helmet, and to a telephone is fixed, so that the diver, when at the bottom of the sea, has only to slightly turn his head in order to report what he sees or to receive instructions from above.

The length of the ancient cubit was the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. Recent investigation proves that the Roman cubit was 18.47 inches in length. The Greek, 18.20. The Hebrew varied from 24.34 to 22.08, the variations being due to age and locality. Some Biblical scholars believe that Noah's Ark measurements were cubits of about three feet.

Attention is called to the fact that the present is the first time for half a century that New England has not had a representative in the Cabinet, excepting only about five weeks under President Polk and during the summer of 1874, between the resignation of Secretary Richardson and the appointment of Postmaster-General Jewell as General Grant.

If, as it appears to be proven by experiment, flies may be the means of disseminating anthrax, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, they should be objects of especial suspicion during an epidemic of cholera. They should be excluded from the house as far as possible, and all articles of food and drink should be protected by screens from contamination by them.

Drums made in St. Louis are shipped to all parts of the world, and are favorites with several musicians. Aluminum, which is beginning to be looked upon as a universal metal, is the favorite material out of which the noise-making instruments are now constructed, and it is said that out of the ruins of Pennington's unfortunate ship quite a number of drums were made.

Among the other great things in America the number of its high mountains is a remarkable feature. There are 300 mountains in the United States, each exceeding 10,000 feet in height.

The greatest number are found in Colorado and Utah. In Alaska there are five which exceed 15,000 feet, and Mount Elias, 19,500 feet high, is the loftiest peak in the United States territory.

It is often said that if white people could live most of the time in the open air, like the Indians, they would never have consumption and in fact certain physicians attempt to cure consumption by keeping their patients outdoors nearly all the time; but Dr. A. B. Holder of Memphis, Tenn., now comes forward with statistics to show that the Indian is peculiarly subject to pulmonary diseases.

Among marine architects it is beginning to be a serious question if iron is not better than steel for ship-building purposes, and the case of the old *Sarah Sands*, *Great Britain* and *Crest Eastern* are quoted as proving that iron-plated ships, with their increased thickness and better riveting, are much stronger and more lasting than any steel-constructed vessel yet put to a breaking-up test.

W. H. Ralcliffe of Orange, N. J., has succeeded in discovering a process whereby aluminum may be soldered. Using this process he proposes to manufacture an aluminum bicycle. He expects to bring the weight of a bicycle down to 15 pounds, and will have it strong and durable. Steel is to be used in the parts where the greatest wear comes or where great rigidity is required.

The *Pitts Republic* Française says: A French engineer, M. Terrier de Villeneuve, who is living at present in New York and who has worked for some time past in connection with Mr. Edison, is about to send to the Chicago Exposition a unique clock. The clock, which will be combined with a phonograph, will in twelve hours perform the four operas of *Johny*, *William Tell*, *The Huguenots* and *Faust*.

"Who built Castle William?" asked a passenger on a steamer in New York Bay. Nobody could answer, but the statement was volunteered that the architect killed himself in disgust on learning that he had violated a rule of fort-building by planning the portholes one above another in a right line. To the casual glance the old circular fortress on Governor's Island appears to be built of brick, but the material used is brown stone.

The Illinois Edison, N. J., which was formerly known as Ogden, is one of the works of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentration Company, and here Mr. Edison has established his magnetic ore-separating apparatus. The ore is taken from the mine in run through enormous crushing machines and then passed through the Edison separators, where powerful magnets attract all the metal and allow other substances to be carried away. The metal is then run into pigs.

By raising one's self leisurely upon the toes in a perpendicular position several times a day round shoulders are easily rectified. To do this properly one must lie in a perfectly upright position, the arms dropping at the sides, the heels well together and the toes forming an angle of 45 deg. The rise should be made very slowly and from the balls of both feet, and the descent should be accomplished in the same way, without swaying the body out of its perpendicular line. It can be modified, too, by standing first on one leg, then the other, inflating and raising the chest at the same time in part of the exercise, and if persevered in will ultimately show an increased chest measurement, development of lung power, and a perfectly straight and erect figure.

Ladies may be interested to know, says a writer to *London Truth*, that a muddy complexion is often a consequence of violent climbing of hills, the blood losing, when overcharged with carbonic acid, its ruddy glow, and the skin its delicacy in trying to aid in working off the poison. Soft, clear complexions are much more common in level countries than in highlands. The Swedish women have in this respect a great advantage over the Norwegians; and so far as I can judge from personal observation, the Swedish girls have more to be proud of than the Highland lassies. Those who go in for perfect complexion and lawn tennis should carefully drill their breathing organs to keep their good looks (when blessed with them) or to improve their appearance when they are not good looking.

Spinach has a direct effect on the kidneys. The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the kidneys. Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for neuralgia and rheumatism. Tomatoes act upon the liver. Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers. Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effect upon the system. Onions, garlic, leeks, olives and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system and promoting digestion. Red onions are an excellent diuretic; and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs.

CHILDREN starving to death on account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvelous food and remedy, in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Read the following testimonial:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of children suffering from wasting and mal-nutrition and can report most favorably of its good effect; it has been in each case taken most readily."—W. PARKINS, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent, Royal Hospital. Any Chemist can supply it. A. G. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Adv.)

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 17th January, 1893.

